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THE Fatherland

A Weekly

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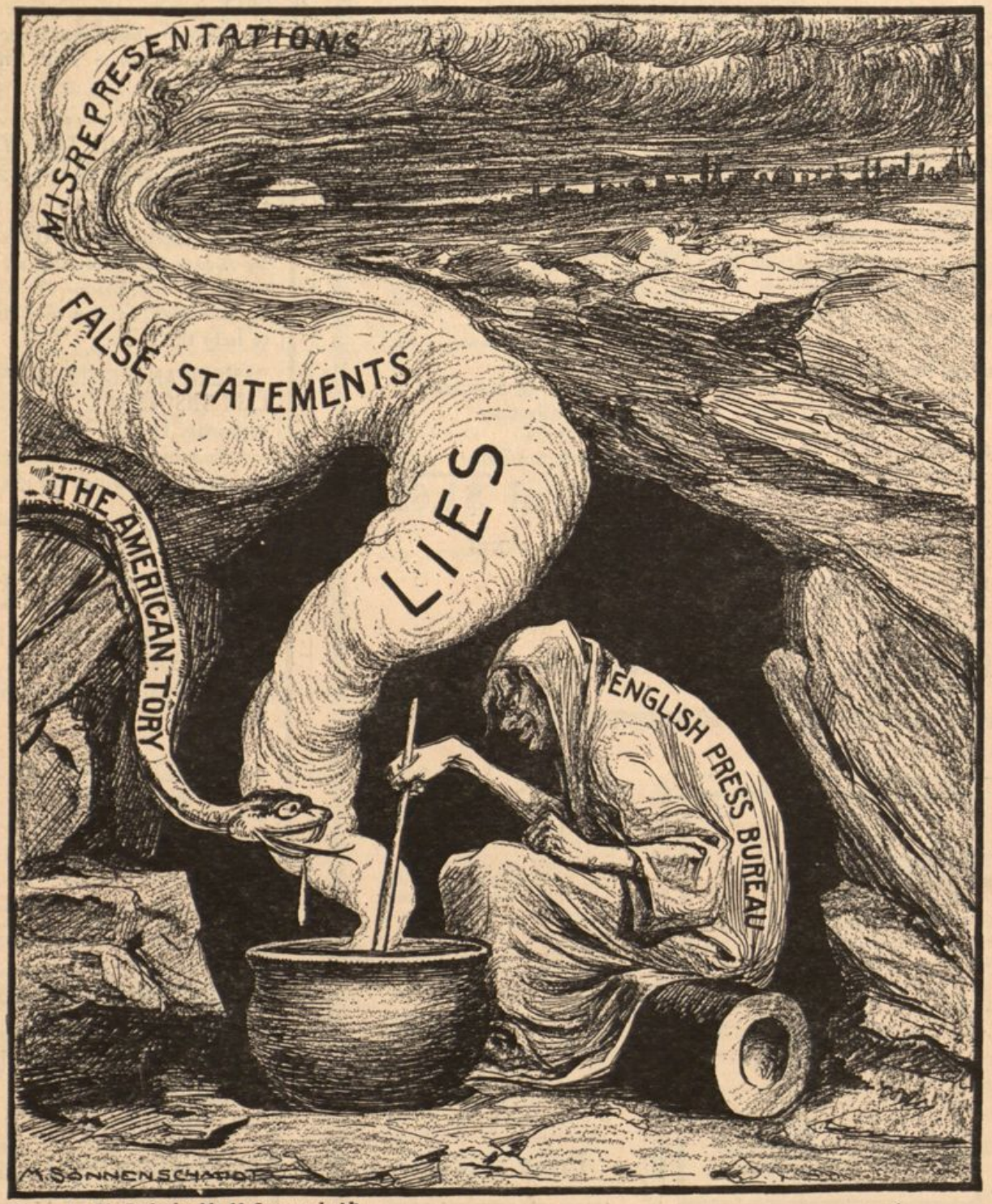

Drawn for The Fatherland by M. Sonnenschmidt

THE WITCH WHO DARKENS THE LAND

WHAT GERMAN SUCCESS MEANS TO AMERICA AND THE WORLD

By SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER (Former Governor of Pennsylvania)

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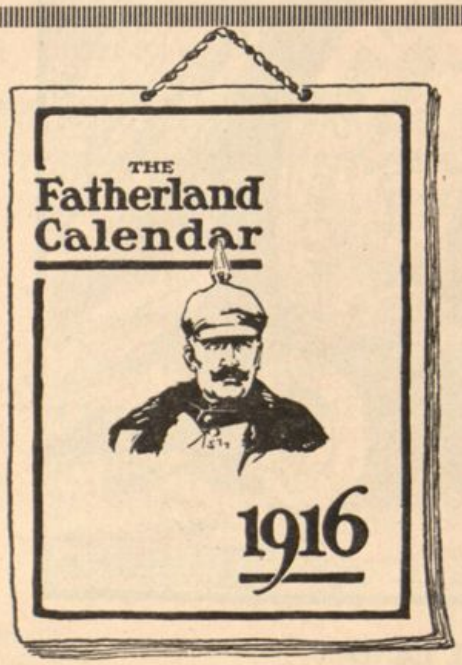

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The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY *for* GERMANY *and* AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck · New York, January 19, 1916

Price 5 Cents

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THE U-BOAT, KING OF THE SEVEN SEAS

By Charles A. Collman

I SHALL prove to you that the U-boat is the greatest power that cuts the currents in the waterways of the world.

It dominates three oceans and seven seas. It travels through the Arctic Ocean, and passing far to the north of Hammerfest, it glides into the White Sea, where it sinks colliers and transports bound to the Russians at Archangel. In the North Sea and the Irish Sea, its name has become synonymous with terror. In the German Ocean and the Baltic it has seized its enemies' ports and driven the sight of their ships from these waters.

From the North Cape in the Arctic to the straits of Gibralter, every vessel that floats flies from the sight of the U-boat. It churns and dives in the waves of the North Atlantic. It glides into the Mediterranean and sinks French cruisers and merchantmen.

In the Adriatic, the U-boat is swiftly bringing ruin to Italy. It has sunk her warships, her liners, her freighters. In the Ægean it is sinking English battleships, and troopships, and transports. It haunts the gates of Suez, where it sends to the bottom the greatest ships of the Japanese, and the largest India merchant vessels.

What the U-Boat Has Done

NO previous marine weapon invented by man's genius has even remotely approached the deadly power of the U-boat. Here is the war record of the U-boat for sixteen months, from September, 1914, to January 5, 1916:

Warships recorded sunk by U-boats	34
Transports and merchantmen recorded sunk	658
Total vessels recorded sunk	692
Recorded naval losses through U-boats	10,439 lives
Recorded losses of crews and passengers	2,586 lives
Total recorded loss of life	13,025 lives

The actual losses are far greater. And, as we shall see, the economic losses inflicted by the U-boat is leading to the ruin of empires.

The U-boat has driven the British flag from the greatest seaports of the world—Hamburg,* Antwerp, Bremen, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Libau, Riga (now a closed port), Petersburg, Havre (now a closed port), Trieste, Odessa (now a closed port), and the Golden Horn.

The U-boat has sunk the most powerful warships of the enemies of the Central Powers, among them the *Triumph*, the *Majestic*, the *Formidable*, the *Aboukir*, the *Hogue*, the *Cressy*, the *Pathfinder*, the *Hermes*, the *Hawk*, the *Leon Gambetta*, the *Pallada*, the *Takatschio*, the *Amalfi*, the *India*, the *Royal Edward*. These fifteen warships had a combined tonnage of 148,887. On them were sent to their deaths more than 10,000 trained seamen, who can never be replaced by the nations that lost them.

England boasts the greatest navy of the world, but her admirals dare not come out to face the German fleet, for the U-boat is the most powerful warship of the Germans. England's vessels lie helpless in her harbors, and even in her harbors they are not safe. For what blew up the great ships safeguarded in their ports—the *Bulwark*, the *Princess Irene*, the *Natal*, and the Italian battleship, the *Benedetto Brin*? What was the secret of the "internal explosions" that blew these four great warships and their 2,000 men to atoms, the greatest mystery of this greatest of wars? Was it the U-boat? Some day, perhaps, the U-boat may let us know its secrets. To-day it is content to keep England and Italy mouthing in helpless terror, frantic with futile rage.

Shipping of Germany's Enemies Doomed

THE U-boat has sunk and is sinking to-day the greatest merchantmen that ever floated the oceans. Out of nearly 700 ships it has sunk in sixteen months, the following twenty-four are selected:

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Lusitania	31,550	Scottish Monarch	5,043
Glengyle	9,395	Centurion	5,945
Armenian	8,825	Falaba	4,806
Durham Castle	8,228	Dido	4,769
Yasaka Maru	6,879	Europe	4,769
Ville de Ciotat	6,378	Inkum	4,747
Tokomaru	6,084	Florazan	4,658
Desabla	6,047	Caucasian	4,656
Harpalyce	5,940	Crown of Castile	4,505
Harpalion	5,867	Strathnairn	4,336
Candidate	5,858	Glenlee	4,140
Iberian	5,223	Drumcree	4,052
Total tonnage			162,700

Each of these twenty-four ships, hull and cargo, ranged in value from $2,000,000 upwards; the *Glengyle* valued at $4,000,000; the *Yasaka Maru*, $5,000,000; the *Lusitania*, $13,000,000. And what rich cargoes they had, in tea, in rice, in silk, in gold bars, and specie, and shells and guns!

Yet these great values were wiped out in a few fleeting moments by the U-boat. On January 3, 1916, U-boats sank four vessels, with a combined tonnage of 25,000, and a combined value of $25,000,000. Whose was the loss? England's. They were all engaged in her trade.

England before the war had the wealth of the Indies, but the wealth of a score of Indies would be dissipated into shining ether by the continuance of such losses in ships and cargoes.

The new and dreadful fact that has been borne home to England and her Allies, is the speed with which the U-boat can annihilate wealth. In only six weeks, comprising the last half of October and the month of November, German and Austrian U-boats sank in the Mediterranean alone a total of sixty-seven vessels, among them the *Transylvania*, 14,000 tons; the *Ancona*, 8,200 tons, and the *Marquette*, 7,050 tons. The total loss was 225,325 tons and at least 5,000 lives. An analysis of these losses discloses the following:

Vienna, Dec. 14, 1915 (Correspondence of The Associated Press). —U-Boat victims for six weeks ending with month of November:

Nature of vessels.	No. of vessels.	Nature of cargoes.
Troopships	7	Supplies and men.
Auxiliary	1	Unknown.
Transports	25	Coal, munitions, oil.
Tanker	1	Oil.
Merchantmen	23	Sugar, coal, rice, cattle.
Passenger Steamer	1	Freight and $800,000 in gold.
Freighters	9	General merchandise.

To the greatest combination of nations in the world, such blows mean financial ruin and despair. England knows this. The British

* Hamburg is the greatest seaport in the world, its tonnage exceeding that of the Port of London.—U. S. Consular Reports, 1913.

censor suppressed the announcement of the majority of these losses. They became known only when the Associated Press correspondent in Vienna sent the official figures to this country by mail.

The extent of England's marine disasters are unknown. Have we heard of the vessels whose crews and cargoes perished with never

A GERMAN SUBMARINE

a sign left in the waterways to record their passing? Look for them on the maritime registers of London and Liverpool, the missing men, ships and cargoes which have gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns.

The U-boat may well glory as it gambols in the waterways, for it is bringing England to her economic death. It has done more than any other agency to waste the wealth of Britain. It has brought her daily war expenses, in 1916, to close upon $30,000,000. On January 3, when the U-boats sank four ships worth $25,000,000, England's war expenses that day were $55,000,000.

England rails at the U-boat; she calls it the Pirate, the Hun of the Ocean, the Vandal of the Sea. These revilings must be sweet music to the ears of the U-boat, for when its enemies cry loudest, they are bitterest hurt.

"Some people," says Simon Lake, "have contended that the submarine is an unfair weapon, but the old statement that 'All is fair in love and war' applies to the submarine as it does to every weapon that has been invented since the days when men struggled for supremacy with their bare hands. The first man who wielded the club might have been accused of being unfair; the same with the man who invented the sling shot, or the bow and arrow. When people fight for their existence, the existence of their families or their country, they do not fight according to the 'Marquis of Queensberry Rules.'"—Modern Submarines in War and Peace. International Marine Engineering, November, 1915.

How the U-Boat Raised Freight Rates

BUT the U-boat has done more than sink battleships and merchantmen. It has struck one blow at Britain that has cost that empire fifty-fold the loss of her *Triumphs*, her *Majestics*, her *Formidables* her *Lusitanias*, her *Arabics*, her *Glengyles*, her shipments of gold bullion, her cargoes of silk and rice and tea.

The U-boat has raised the freight rate from the River Plate to the United Kingdom from thirteen shillings a ton to 118 shillings a ton, and from Burma to the United Kingdom, from twenty-three shillings, ninepence a ton to 125 shillings a ton. This, by raising the cost of raw material, has had a tragic effect on British trade with South America and the Orient, for the cheap English cottons and other manufactures have advanced to prohibitive prices.

FIGURES FROM LONDON STATIST, DECEMBER 18, 1915.

	Shillings and pence	
Steam freight quotations.	1915	1913
Alexandria to London	40/0	7/3
Australia to United Kingdom	95/0	30/6
Bombay to United Kingdom	95/0	18/3

SKELETON OF A U-BOAT

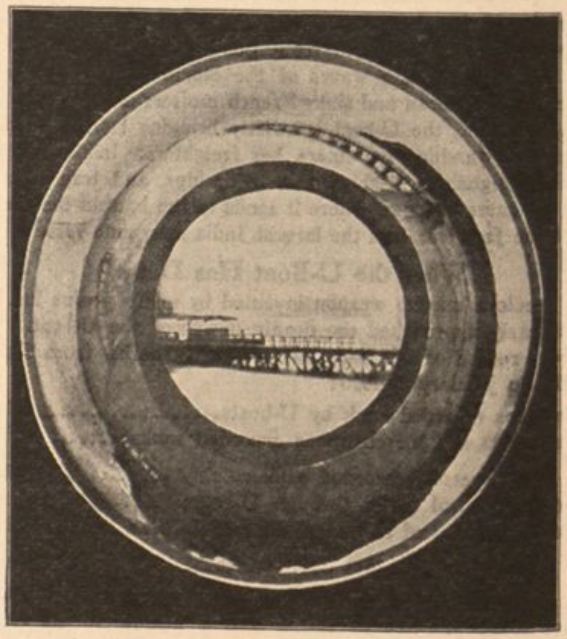
Burma to United Kingdom	125/0	23/9
River Plate to United Kingdom	118/9	13/0
U. S. Atlantic ports to United Kingdom (grain)	16/8	1/9

The Associated Press despatch from London, December 6, 1915, says: "Freight rates soared to an unprecedented height to-day on the Baltic Exchange because of scarcity of tonnage, the most notable rise being in connection with Burma and River Plate traffic." And no wonder, for in sixteen months the U-boat has sunk 1,358,689 tons of shipping. It has made tonnage so scarce that the frightened British Government has been compelled to seize the vessels of its merchants in order to assure food to its people and its armies, thus further adding to the losses of British trade.

The New York Maritime Register, December 22, 1915, says: "Up to the middle of November, 1915, the British Admiralty had commandeered 30% of the entire British mercantile marine, or about 6,000,000 gross tons." The Associated Press, from London, January 3, 1916, says: "Vessels are being requisitioned right and left for the shipment of wheat from the Americas. The Admiralty intends to call in the British ships that are now trading between foreign ports."

Results from U-Boat Activities

ALL this has been done by the U-boat, but the U-boat has done more than that. It has nearly doubled the cost of potatoes, mutton and cheese to the British workman. It has more than doubled the cost of rice and sugar, so that such foods will soon be unknown luxuries to English working classes. It has added a tax of more than $500,000,000 a year to England's food bill.



THE EYE OF THE SUBMARINE

FIGURES FROM LONDON STATIST, DECEMBER 18, 1915.

	Shillings and pence.	
	1915	1913
Hay, load	135/0	77/6
Mutton, New Zealand, 8 lb.	4/4	2/9
Cheese, Canadian, cwt.	94/0	65/0
Sugar, cwt.	40/6	17/9
Cocoa, cwt.	90/0	61/0

But the war triumphs of the U-boat are even greater than this. It has wrecked the trade of the world's biggest coal dealer, England. The U-boat has sunk colliers for sixteen months in the waters where it rules. It has sunk them bound for Archangel, for Bordeaux, for Genoa, for Port Said. It has made the cost of coal in France prohibitive to industry. It has raised the cost of coal to Italy to more than thirty dollars a ton laid down in Genoa. This has paralyzed the naval arm of the Italian. If Italy were to send her fleet to the North Sea and back, her coal bill would run into figures prohibitive to her finances.

The U-boat seeks to be humane—it does not wish to send women and children to their deaths. But it is fighting the most unscrupulous power on the seas, the British Admiralty, which, by arming merchant ships, is willing to risk the lives of English women

and children, if only shrapnel and tonnage may be saved thereby. The Italian Government is aping this British method by sending to the port of New York the liner *Giuseppe Verdi* with guns mounted on her deck. This step will prove as fatal to Italy as it has proved to England. And the British still sail under false flags, as witnessed in the *Baralong* horror, when deliberately, under the American flag, Englishmen murdered the officers and crew of a German U-boat. Can we wonder, therefore, that the U-boat is not only a destroyer, but also an avenger?

But the U-boat is also a devourer. Its sweetest food is Britain's money wealth. See what it has accomplished in sixteen months through the destruction of English ships and cargoes. See how it is eating up the reserve funds of the great British marine insurance companies:

LONDON STATIST, DECEMBER 8, 1915.

	Financial strength of the marine offices.		Percentage of funds to premium income.
	1914.	1904.	Decreased.
London and Lancashire.....	£194,000	£ 268,000	—180¼%
London Provincial Marine..	£249,000	£ 351,000	— 35½%
Marine	£721,000	£1,080,000	—196½%
Ocean Marine, N. British and Mercantile	£546,000	£ 417,000	—134½%

This table shows how, comparing the results of 1914 with the condition of these marine companies ten years ago, their reserve funds were already being eaten up by losses from insured ships and cargoes sunk by U-boats. The terrible decrease in the percentage of funds to premium income is due to the paying out of claims. While the insurance rates are being raised daily and premiums made higher, yet the reserve funds are becoming exhausted. The figures for 1915 are not available. They must be tragic.

Great Britain Conceals Tremendous Losses

SO fatal have these losses become to the economic life of England, that she is desperately trying to conceal them from the world. The censor prohibits the publication of U-boat losses, except such as cannot be concealed. Stories are circulated persistently that England has destroyed thirty—fifty, nay seventy—U-boats, that they have been caught in steel nets, in traps and other impossible devices. But the U-boat merely laughs. It is sinking more British shipping to-day than it did eleven months ago.

Lying is the chief weapon of England. She lied to us of the "victory" of Loos, where she lost 60,000 men; of the strategy of the Grand Duke of Russia, and his "successful retreats"; she lied to us of the "victories" at the Dardanelles, where she lost 200,000 men; she lied to us of the "success" of Lord Derby's recruiting plan, which is now followed by conscription. Truth will always out.

She is now lying about the "failure" of the U-boat, which has wrought her ruin. She does this in the hope of borrowing more millions from us, and perhaps of luring the United States into the war, so that our ships may be sunk by U-boats, while England's Navy may remain in the safety of her harbors.

Shall we let her succeed?

"THE FATHERLAND" SCORES A VICTORY

THE Government has overruled the pernicious doctrine of William B. Wilson, the British-born Secretary of the Department of Labor, according to which Americans could enlist in the Canadian army, take the oath of allegiance to the King of England and still retain their American citizenship.

In a recent number of THE FATHERLAND the Editor called attention to this ruling and asked Congress to investigate the matter and to repudiate the action of the department. The ruling to which THE FATHERLAND objected was as follows:

Several cases have arisen of late wherein the question has been raised as to whether a United States citizen expatriates himself by enlisting in the Canadian army. The matter has been the subject of considerable correspondence, and has now been definitely decided, as attested by the following quotation from Bureau letter of October 9, 1915, No. 54,003,431:

"Instructions should be issued by you to the end that hereafter the boards will not question the American citizenship of an applicant because of that fact that he took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the Canadian forces."

Officers in this district will be governed accordingly.

If this ruling had been maintained it would have been equivalent to a recognition of dual citizenship by the United States; it would have meant the establishment of a twilight zone in which American citizenship could exist in a state of suspended animation. It would mean that any German American citizen could take an oath of allegiance to the Kaiser while still retaining the right of suffrage in the United States. He could fight in the German trenches and still be entitled to the protection of the United States Government. Of course, this was not the intention of the Hon. William Bauchop Wilson. His intention was evidently to make it easier for American citizens to fight for William Bauchop Wilson's mother country, Great Britain. In any case the presence of such a ruling constituted a menace to the integrity of American citizenship and to the neutrality of the United States.

Of the members of Congress appealed to, Congressman William S. Bennet, who recently defeated President Wilson's candidate in The Bronx, was the first to act. He deserves credit for the swift repudiation of the doctrine of dual allegiance for American citizens. Mr. Bennet's letter, apprising us of the Government's repudiation of the Labor Secretary's enlistment policy, is herewith quoted in full:

I find upon inquiry at the State Department, that they do not stand by the circular sent out by Commissioner Clark, from Montreal, and because of the letter which I wrote, they have called the attention of the Department of Labor to the law relative to expatriation (Section 2, Act of March 2, 1907), which is as follows:

"That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign State in conformity with its law, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign State."

The Department does not undertake to prescribe the duty of an individual with reference to its citizenship. It is of opinion, nevertheless, that the observance of neutrality in the conflict now engaging certain European powers requires American citizens to avoid participation in those conflicts.

Our Government holds that where service in the foreign army involves taking an oath of allegiance to the foreign State, an American citizen who enters such service must be deemed to have expatriated himself.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WILLIAM S. BENNET.

GERMANIA—1914-16

By William Ellery Leonard

NORTH from each hill and shore,
Where breed the clans of war,
They smite her house and door,
Smite with their thunder:
Foes of her body's bloom,
Smite her for air and room,
Smite at her breast and womb,
Over and under.

From every plain and town,
Up all the world and down,
They smite her lyre and crown,
Smite with their slander:
Foes of her soul supreme,
Smite at her Thought and Dream,
And on her torch's gleam
Smite to unhand her.

If she the tragic guilt
Share for the lifeblood spilt,
Thou, Time, Avenger, wilt
All duly render;
But such a foot and face
Never kept eye and place,
Since first the human race
Came in its splendor!

WHAT GERMAN SUCCESS MEANS TO AMERICA AND THE WORLD

By Samuel W. Pennypacker (Former Governor of Pennsylvania)

(The outcome of the European war must decide forever whether Canada will be our sister or our foe. Our tremendous northern boundary line to-day menaces the most vital parts of the United States. Samuel W. Pennypacker's article on this subject is the first constructive contribution to the discussion of what is becoming to Americans the most significant issue of the age. Triumphant Germany, Mr. Pennypacker points out, means a greater and more secure United States. Defeated Germany means the yellow hordes at our throats.)

THERE has been much written in America concerning the European war, but unfortunately most of the productions upon this subject, like the books of James M. Beck, of New York, and Dr. J. William White, of Philadelphia, and the lurid outbursts of Theodore Roosevelt, are simply emotional appeals based in the main upon such incidents as the overrunning of Belgium, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and the punishment of Miss Cavell for aiding the enemy, while permitted within the German lines as a nurse. It is very easy to select such incidents and elaborate them. He, however, who would permit his judgment to be determined by such facts as that the Allies began the war with the assassination of a trusting and unoffending woman, that they have violated the neutrality of both China and Greece, that they have executed at least two women for military offenses, and that they have tried first to bribe, and then to bully little Greece into a ruinous war, has only lightly touched the surface and has entirely ignored the real questions and forces underlying this supreme struggle of the world's history.

Americans, who are not hyphenated by being either Anglo-Americans or German Americans, ought seriously to seek the correct solution of two fundamental queries, and to decide what result will for the future most benefit mankind, and what course of conduct will most benefit their own country.

In the outset the military policy of the Allies, which up to this time has not been very successful, was that Great Britain, France and Belgium should hold Germany at bay in the West, while Russia, with her enormous masses of troops, should occupy Berlin. Germany was to be crushed and thoroughly humiliated by the power and pressure of overwhelming numbers. Suppose the plan should finally succeed, how is the world to be benefited by the crushing of Germany?

It is conceded even by her foes that her people are among the most efficient, energetic and cultivated of all those upon the earth. She has shown her capacity in the events of this war as she did before in literature, science and commerce. Is it not better then, for mankind, that she should be preserved, that her methods which have proven to be useful be extended, and that her influence be expanded?

If the Allies Win

Should the Allies win it would mean that Russia would come West in Europe. England has already promised her the possession of Constantinople as a means of reaching the Mediterranean. How is that result going to be helpful either to Europe or to the world? Russia already occupies the half of Europe and the half of Asia with more territory than she can utilize and with more people than she can provide for properly, or civilize. Does the possible substitution of the Slav and Cossack for the German promise improvement or retrogression? In truth, looking at the matter broadly and with a view to the welfare of humanity in the management of mundane affairs, there ought to be a union of all branches of the Teutonic races—Germany, Holland, England, the United States, Sweden, Norway and Denmark—for the advancement of the interests they have in common and for protection against the inroads, first of the Slav, and then of the Mongol. The English are only a tribe of Germans who, in the sixth century, found their way across the North Sea to their island home. Their supreme sin in this war has been, that they have proven faithless to their race and have cohabited with the heathen and the stranger in order to gain help in a household quarrel.

The sins of nations, like those of individuals, always find them out, and bitterly will England rue the day when in the hope to thwart those of her own blood who were interfering with her trade, she endeavored to increase the power of Russia and took the Mongol into her embrace. Her statesmen were purblind when they failed to see that the occupation of the centre of Europe by Germany was her protection against the oncoming of alien races from the East and the strongest bulwark for the safety of her interests and those of mankind.

Uncle Sam Blinded to the Future

In no crisis in the past have American affairs been conducted with so little good judgment. We have indicated a lack of ability to measure the trend of events and to appreciate our own interests which may be said to approach fatuity. American statesmen ought to be keenwitted enough to recognize the fact that whatever may be the courtesies extended and however strong the expression of friendship, and however numerous the millionaires among us permitted to put their lips to the hand of the King, the British are necessarily and unchangeably hostile to our advancement.

Spencer and Darwin long ago pointed out that the struggle for existence is most fierce between those species which are closely allied in blood. Britain is hostile to us because she knows that we both want the same things. She showed that hostility when she burnt our Capitol, when she sent out her *Alabama* and *Florida* to prey on our commerce, when she with Russia drove Shuster out of Persia, and when she prevailed with Mr. Wilson and Elihu Root to surrender our sovereignty over the Panama Canal. In this war by maintaining a real neutrality and indicating a proper sympathy with a sturdy and capable people, struggling for existence, against seemingly overwhelming numbers of British, French, Serbians, Belgians, Italians, Russians, Algerians, Japanese and Hindoos, we might have made a friend among the nations. It would seem that the very meanness of giving support to such a combination would have been resented by American manhood. Instead it may as well be recognized that we have so managed as to retain the old rivalries of Great Britain, and to make another enemy of Germany. Professing to fear the German military spirit we have done all that it has been possible to do to bring her wrath upon our heads. We have been boisterous in our condemnation of Germany. We have hidden out of sight and condoned the far more grievous offenses of Great Britain. In all of our history Germany has never crossed our path. We have never made a step forward that the British have not endeavored to thwart.

How Great Britain Has Damaged American Commerce

Let no man fail to observe that in those matters affecting ourselves where we have given blame to Germany in this war, her efforts were being directed against her enemies and the injury to us was incidental, but that, on the other hand, the injuries inflicted by the British have been directed against us. The British have closed the North Sea to our commerce. They have used our flag to cover their belligerent efforts and thus given an appearance of justification for assaults upon boats sailing under our colors. They have blockaded our ports, seized our vessels and confiscated the cargoes. General Grant informed France that we would regard the hovering of belligerent men-of-war around our ports as an "unfriendly act," but we have forgotten American traditions and have become like the quack doctor in the old French play, who said, "the heart used to be on the left side, but all that we have changed." They and their allies have dared to overhaul our boats in the high seas and carry away men found on them. We fought the war of 1812 to prevent such aggression, and some of us well remember the attitude of the British when Wilkes seized the rebel emissaries, Mason and Slidell, on a British boat, transporting them on their errand of destruction to American nationality. Confronted with such facts we have shown

the teeth of a tiger toward Germany in her time of stress, and cooed our objections to the British with our blandest notes. We have supplied the British with the means of conducting their warfare. We have been silly enough to lend them the money to pay for the munitions they buy from us. Our press in connection with such events as the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and the execution of the treacherous nurse, has not hesitated to use the ugly word "murder" in senseless fashion. Mr. Wilson notified the Americans who had been invited to Mexico and had there invested their substance and taken their families, to leave the country. He had no word for those Americans who heedlessly went on board the *Lusitania*, and being on the vessel of a belligerent, loaded with munitions of war, lost their lives. It should have been a warning given before and not after the event and might have saved them from the results of their indiscretion, but he failed in his duty.

If England Wins

In his first note to Germany Mr. Wilson declared that submarines could not be used against the vessel of a belligerent carrying munitions of warfare without violating international law, and, therefore, must be abandoned. In his recent message to Congress, with strange inconsistency, he recommended the construction of submarines by the United States. Of what service will they be if our possible enemies may, with impunity, transport cannon and ball to destroy us by adopting the simple device of taking on board some neutral? We have been loud in our condemnation of Germany for making preparations during the last forty years for her defense. Mr. Wilson has wisely recommended to Congress that in America we follow her example and do precisely the same thing.

If the British win in this war they will tighten their hold on the seas, where they even now threaten New York and our whole coast. The Cossack will be in Constantinople and perhaps in Berlin, and the Japanese, their ally, who they have agreed must be satisfied before peace is made, will be crossing the Pacific. What good will all this do to America, even though Schwab, du Pont and Morgan are more wealthy?

If Germany Wins

If the Germans win, then in all probability Canada, with the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, and the Manitoba wheat fields, which the British wrenched from us in the Democratic days of Polk, will enter the union of the States. Canada will be unable to protect herself in any other way, and cannot do otherwise. What Charles Carroll tried to accomplish during the Revolution, and would have succeeded in doing had it not been for the Canadian dislike of the Puritans of New England, will have been realized and the hope of Washington and the patriots who founded the government, be fulfilled. When that time comes, and it may come, the United States of America will occupy a continent and its representative institutions dominate the destinies of mankind. Its system of government with this demonstration of the inefficiency of royalty which has become an anachronism, will soon be adopted by Great Britain. And we shall owe our disenthrallment upon the seas and our relief from a danger which has often threatened us in the North, not to our own foresight and endeavors, but to those of Germany.

MORE WAR IN THE CAUSE OF "HUMANITY"

COL. GEORGE HARVEY in an article, "England To-day," in the *North American Review*, prints an interview with an English officer describing how he treated twenty-four German prisoners of war taken by his command.

"All I had them do was to stand those twenty-four up in a row, and then, one after another and without any particular hurry, I dropped every man in his tracks dead as a door nail. Oh, it's war all right! I must say," he added, reflectively, "they took it very well."

"But say, there is one thing you may as well know, and I swear to you I speak for every fellow from America in the bunch," declared the officer.

"There are just two men in the world I should have liked to have in line with those twenty-four. One is the Kaiser and—well, never mind who the other is." Obviously "the other" is meant to be Woodrow Wilson, as the New York *World* suggests.

"Then I bided my time, which was not long in coming. A score or so of Germans lay writhing," continues this humane officer, "in a heap after a futile assault, and I got the range for my eighteen-pounder and waited.

"Sure enough, in twenty minutes or so out came an ambulance with, I guess, a dozen soldiers as nonchalantly as you please and feeling safe as a clock, as they had every reason to feel. **They got their wounded aboard and were just starting back when I blew the whole damned lot to hell and gone. Of course, I got it in the neck at headquarters the next morning, but they let our ambulances alone after that."**

The interesting point about this candid statement is that the officer quoted is alleged to be an American, a "Princeton man." Even the Anglo-hyphenated *World*, the Pulitzer paper, is penetrated by the utter baseness of this cowardly series of crime under the cover of war, and comments editorially as follows in its issue of January 6, on Harvey's interview:

> "If this story of wanton butchery can by any possibility be true, and if this man suffered no other punishment for his offense than a mere reprimand, as Col. Harvey asserts, it is hardly worth while for Americans to waste further moral indignation in denouncing German atrocities."

As justification for the outrage Col. Harvey has this "Princeton man" put forth the plea that in the first instance quoted, the German soldiers taken prisoners and shot in cold blood by the assassin himself "reversed" the bullets in their guns, in order to inflict dum-dum wounds. The utter impossibility of unscrewing a bullet out of its jacket and reversing it is self-apparent, hence the pretext is a bungling lie. But the Germans have the affidavits of several high English officers, including Col. Gordon of the Highlanders, that they were furnished dum-dum bullets to use against the Germans. And there is in one of Mr. Lansing's pigeonholes in the State Department a protest by the Kaiser against the use of dum-dums by the British.

For a nation which can produce the record-breakers of the *Baralong* case, and against which history records the killing of 26,000 women and children in the Boer camps, and the murder of Emma Duensing, the American Red Cross nurse, the assassination of German prisoners is a mere bagatelle.

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

THE New York *Evening Sun* solemnly republishes daily sections of the worst history of the United States ever written. Even Woodrow Wilson acknowledges to-day that his "History of The American People" is a trivial, snobbish, un-American and useless work. Perhaps that is why it is being syndicated among the Tory journals.

AMONG those few Senators who are stricken with fear at the thought of triumphant Germany is John Sharp Williams. This is the gentleman whose grandiose and flowery speeches have for years so amused the gallery. An address by John Sharp Williams is certain to contain everything but thought and substance. A speech by him once heard can never be remembered.

THOSE members of Congress who maintain that questions of foreign policy should not be discussed in the legislative department of our Government are very much like those spick and span "soldiers" in a certain regiment in New York City, who in time of war deemed it their duty to stay at home.

ONCE more T. R. is on the war path. But no one is afraid. We are used to the innocuous ferociousness of our boisterous Rough Rider.

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12th.—A very material change has taken place in the minds of Washington statesmen since Congress reassembled after the holidays. The one-man rule at the White House has encountered a serious check. One of the worst blatherskites on the side of the Allies—Gardner, of Massachusetts, who, with his father-in-law, Senator Lodge, leads the Tory hosts in both Houses—was rebuked on all sides for his speech last Friday in which he denounced Americans of German descent and birth in words characteristic of a monomaniac.

Even the Colonel's son-in-law, Nick Longworth, felt called upon to haul Gardner over the coals. Cooper, of Wisconsin, said the speech would more properly have been made in the English Parliament, and Stafford, of the same State, in an impassioned ten-minute address by special consent, contrasted in stinging words the sacrifices made by the Germans in behalf of the country in her hour of need with the condition under which the Massachusetts troops went into the Spanish war, when the mothers of enlisted men appealed in a wild panic to the Governor of Massachusetts for the release of their sons. He capped the climax when he accused Gardner of being more British than American. Other members spoke in a similar strain, and in the lobbies and the hotels generally after adjournment much indignation was heard at the un-American sentiment expressed by the chief advocate of large armaments in the House.

Together with things said in the Senate about the President's foreign policy, and the signs of revolt against certain doctrines regarding Americans traveling on belligerent ships, etc., this is having a decided influence on the White House and the State Department. The time is opportune for outside action. The Senators and Representatives who are opposing Wilson's arbitrary course in dealing with the great problems which involve the question of war or peace should be encouraged. Whoever is in sympathy with their efforts should come out and say so and uphold their hands. There never was a more favorable time for backing up Senator Hitchcock's fight for an embargo on arms and supporting Representative Cary in the House along the same lines. Petitions and personal letters will have weight at this time with a great many members who are on the fence.

* * * *

Wilson is finding out that his theory of "cabinet government" after the British model is being resented. The fact that he regards himself a "standardized King," as set forth in his "Constitutional Government in the United States," and that Congress was "meant to be a reformed and properly regulated Parliament" is bitterly criticised, and his suggestion that "committee government is too clumsy and too clandestine a system to last," and that "the English precedent must be followed in the institution of cabinet government in the United States" are heresies that will not down with the American people or their representatives.

How far he is steeped in English doctrines is shown by a quotation from an article by him in the *Atlantic Monthly* of November, 1889: "An acute English historical scholar has said that *'the Americans of the United States are a nation because they once obeyed a King.' We shall remain a nation by obeying leaders.*"

I had these and many similar British crotchets in the President's political creed pointed out by a member of the Upper House who has studied his idiosyncracies with a view to proving Wilson's antagonism to constitutional government and his bias in favor of one-man power without responsibilities to Congress. Above all, it illustrates how really and truly British he is in his profoundest convictions.

* * * *

The feeling is growing in Washington that England and her allies are in bad straits. When Congress adjourned finally last year, the Russians were in the Carpathians and the English and French were promising the great spring drive that was to crush the German lines on the western front. The British were still in the Dardanelles, and Italy was on the eve of coming over to the Allies. The Allies had not yet attempted to float the Anglo-French loan and things looked fairly promising.

All this has been reversed. The terrible thrashing administered to the Russians by Hindenburg and Mackensen; the failure of the great western drive and that of the loan, and the success of the German-Austrian attack on Servia, together with the debacle at the Dardanelles and the defeat of the English in Mesopotamia by the Turks, has sobered many who thought Great Britain invincible, and the general result has been that where but two weeks ago Wilson was still sending an unqualified ultimatum to Austria-Hungary and the severance of diplomatic relations seemed imminent, the harsh attitude of the Administration has been modified to one of such reasonable pretension that war seems more remote than ever.

Wilson's attempt to keep the lid down on the Senate—that is, to keep the public from hearing his policies criticised by the representatives of the people—and preserve Sir Edward Grey in ignorance of the true state of the public mind, has not been successful. In both branches of Congress have been heard remarks that sound every bit as severe as if they had been extracted from the editorial columns of THE FATHERLAND of six months ago, when it was highly unpopular to make them.

* * * *

Other things are entering into the situation. There is evidence that the British spy system in this country extends to the inner workings of the great telegraph lines, and that the contents of private telegrams of interest to England are made accessible to Sir Edward Grey. In no other way can certain Americans account for private information coming into possession of the British foreign office which affects neutral interests in this country and has raised hardships of one sort and another in dealing with the release of ships unlawfully seized and taken to British ports. British spies are given complete latitude, and their operations extend to the most private affairs of the official departments of the Government. There is a leak somewhere, and certain members of Congress are showing signs of impatience. One member of the House went to Secretary Daniels' office and submitted evidence that the plans of one of the American battleships, which had been abstracted and photographed and then replaced as mysteriously as they had been removed, had been taken by English spies. Their disappearance at the time was attributed to Japanese agents. Nothing was done in the matter. Our own Secret Service works hand in glove with that of Great Britain, and both are directed against Germany and the German Americans.

* * * *

Wilson is passing through the worst stage of his career. He is practically without friends in Congress save Lodge, Gardner and other members who are interested in booming the munitions trade or inspired by insane hatred of Germany, as Platt, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the Lower House, who wants to see Germany effaced from the earth for the mere gratification of a morbid feeling of bitterness. Some of the most ardent supporters of Wilson's foreign policies are Republicans who will not support him at the polls. I understand that Senator Cummins, of Iowa, who was supposed to be soundly neutral, in a speech out in Kansas, declared that he differed from Wilson on everything except his foreign policy. Nevertheless, Wilson is no longer sure of himself, and the talk is that he will accept the nomination if he is wanted, but will make no fight to get it. In the words of a member of his own party: "He's got cold feet."

When a certain prominent Democrat was sounded whether he would accept the nomination if Wilson were eliminated, he grinned, stroked his chin, and said: "This isn't my funeral." So Wilson is fairly sure of being renominated, and indications are that he is not enthusiastic over his prospects after Congressional sentiment has enlightened him that the country will not follow him into war.

The Republicans are more cut up over their own dubious outlook regarding the right candidate than ever before. The situation has not changed except to intensify the gloom. Many believe that Fair-

banks cannot command great strength outside of Indiana; Root is stronger in some sections of the country than he is in his own State. These are the strongest men among the old guard. The choice points to one of the younger men, and Borah, of Idaho, will very likely loom up strong, but so far has given no indication as to his ultimate attitude on foreign questions and whether he would, if elected, continue in Wilson's footsteps. Meanwhile, Roosevelt is still the unknown quantity in the problem, just as Bryan, so far as the Democrats are concerned.

FREDERIC F. SCHRADER.

IRELAND IN A FERMENT

News of Growing British Army Disasters Penetrating Emerald Isle. Fearing Revolution the Government Dare Not Apply Conscription. Home Rule Doomed

DUBLIN, December 21, 1915.

THE close of the year finds Ireland in a ferment of agitation and seething with feeling. The island has no press news save through London and all mails are press censored. Many good people had been turned against Germany by monstrous lies of atrocities in Belgium and in a country where there are few Germans it has been easy to horrify the credulous by a studied daily effort of press, the pulpit in part, and the army of placeholders. The real truths have not found their way through this unhappy country. But the Government can no longer conceal the news of the long series of British military, diplomatic and Government failures.

"We know that if Redmond's Ireland had responded in the same numbers as Carson's Ireland the 10,000 men asked for by Lord Wimborne would have been trebled and recruited weeks ago. We know that out of the 6,000 men enlisted since the Derby era came in, 4,000 were recruited in Ulster, leaving a miserable 2,000 for the remainder of Ireland—three-fourths of it. Lieutenant O'Leary, V.C., made no bones of saying the other day that there must be plenty of German dollars in circulation in Ireland. I have no doubt of it. Your average Irish rebel does little unless he is well paid for it. Didn't Carey and Skin the Goat squabble about the price of the car which conveyed the Phœnix Park assassins to their bloody rendezvous?

"Thanks to the unpatriotism of the official Home Rulers, Ireland was deprived of a day on which to show the patriotism of her sons. Whilst the manhood of Great Britain was joining the legions of the brave this week, Ireland did worse than at any time since recruiting started at the appeal of Lord Wimborne. Whilst huge and almost endless lines of Englishmen and Scots marched up to the recruiting stations in the sister island, the recruiting sergeant stood unheeded in the market towns and villages of Ireland. The shame of it! And that, too, when the Tenth Division was gallantly fighting every inch of ground against a superior force of the enemy, who paid dearly for their temporary success. Nationalist Ireland has not accomplished half her task."

In the Nationalist sections of County Fermanagh (Ulster) just sixteen recruits were secured in November at a cost to the Government of $3,500. Letters have found their way (underground) to the homes of Irish prisoners from a company of former Irish soldiers liberated in Germany who have gone over to the German army. Sir Edward Carson refused to speak at Newry from the recruiting platform with John Redmond on the ground that the latter was not recruiting in earnest. The Tenth Division, consisting of the Munster Fusiliers, the Dublin Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers was shot to pieces in the Balkans, and Redmond cannot find men to take their places. Sixty thousand regular British troops are guarding Ireland at every point, watching a sullen people daily growing more suspicious of their rulers. These troops are badly needed in Flanders or in Egypt, but they dare not embark from the shores of Ireland lest uprisings follow. They are busy searching houses and cellars for firearms, the sale of which is forbidden in all stores, and frequent are the penalties inflicted under the Defence of the Realm Act for numerous violations.

In the West recruiting has fallen to nothing in November and December and the Irish regiments as they are depleted are now supplied by English recruits to the consternation of the recruiting agents. The feeling on this bitter subject is illustrated by the following article which appears in the leading Ulster journal, the Belfast *Weekly News* of December 16th:

"The Irish Volunteers are denounced in Parliament by the Irish Secretary, Mr. Burrelle, as a disloyal body and are being suppressed. Well attended meetings have been held in Cork County advocating armed resistance, and appeals were made for subscriptions toward providing arms and equipment. County Councils are passing bold resolutions of defiance to the threatened conscription laws. The fact that the Government is forced to eliminate Ireland from its conscription plan affords some indication of the state of affairs."

The spirited and patriotic letter of a great prelate, Rt. Rev. Bishop Edward O'Dwyer, of Limerick, have created nation-wide interest and endorsement. Opposing joining the British Army the Bishop said:

"But Mr. Redmond, at the back of his mind, cares, I dare say, just as much as the average Irishman for Anglo-Saxon domination; but the exigencies of politics compel him to simulate feelings that he cannot possibly entertain. Home Rule has been kept, for many years, dangling before his nose, like the carrot before the donkey; he gets a sufficient sniff of it occasionally to keep him draughting for the English Government, and he fears now that, if he attempted to show any independence as an Irishman, or any spirit as a Catholic, his English allies or masters would gladly find their excuse for throwing him over and evading their promises on Home Rule.

"It is a pitiable position for a National leader, and it remains to be seen whether the game is worth the candle."

Men are thrown into prison for saying words that indicate opposition to recruiting. They are usually given sentences of from one to six months.

The following notice has been served on the gunsmiths of Dublin, dated December 8:

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by No. 30 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,

I, Major-General L. B. Friend, C.B., being a competent Military Authority, do hereby prohibit the manufacture, or the sale, transfer or disposal of firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances in Ireland, save and except with my consent, in writing, or that of some officer appointed as a Competent Military Authority in Ireland, obtained after a full and true disclosure of the particulars of the intended sale, transfer or disposal, to the District-Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, for the district in which the person desirous of making such sale, transfer, or disposal resides, or, in the case of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, who will act under my instructions.

Signed this 8th day of December, 1915, Headquarters, Irish Command, Parkgate, Dublin.

L. B. FRIEND, Major-General.
Commanding the Troops in Ireland.

The suppression and confiscation of newspapers and books continue, yet periodicals are printed in cellars and garrets which convey the truth to some people. No word of this is permitted to pass over the cables to America.

A FLING AT THE LONDON SQUEALERS

FROM "A Woman Under Shell Fire," by Ellen La Motte, an American nurse in the French field relief corps at Dunkirk during last June's bombardment: "Presently another knock sounded on the street door above, and after an interval our host led down another woman, a refugee like ourselves. Intense calm prevailed; not a sound, not a sob or outcry of any sort, nothing but acceptance and resignation, stoical and fatalistic. I murmured, 'But this is terrible, is it not?' and a woman replied with a shrug, 'What would you? This is a fortified town.' **That summed it up. This is war, and Dunkirk is a fortified town. I recalled the hysterical sobbing of the London press, raving over 'baby-killers' and 'slayers of women,' and contrasted it with the attitude of these people under fire, their dignified acceptance of war."**

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, JANUARY 19, 1916

A FEDERAL INJUNCTION AGAINST FREE SPEECH

THE Federal Judge who admonished the foreign-born members of the Grand Jury not to criticize American institutions enunciates a doctrine that is a greater menace to our commonwealth than the vaporings of the long-haired disciples of Emma Goldmann. Criticism is the mother of Progress. Without criticism there could be no reform. What we need is less conformity, not more. We in America have inherited from England freedom of speech, from Germany freedom of thought. We shall surrender neither even under the injunction of a Federal Judge. Better contempt of court than contempt of truth.

THE DISHONESTY OF MR. ROOSEVELT

THE following letter, written to the New York *Times* by Homer B. Hulbert, of Springfield, Mass., deserves the widest possible publicity, because it reveals in full the dishonesty of Theodore Roosevelt's attitude on the violation of the alleged neutrality of Belgium. It places the ex-President at the head of his own Annanias Club. Mr. Roosevelt's action, as outlined by Mr. Hulbert, was disgraceful. Mr. Roosevelt's attack on President Wilson, in the light of his own past, is infamous. We use the word as "deliberately" as Mr. Roosevelt uses it when he describes the conduct of President Wilson.

To the Editor of the New York *Times*:

It is rather amusing to read Mr. Roosevelt's diatribe on the present administration, as given in his letter to Mr. Dutton, published in your Dec. 1 issue, because the words he there uses are even more applicable to himself and his own acts in 1905. He there speaks of Korea as unable to hold her own against Japan.

Precisely as Belgium lies between two great powers, Germany and France, so Korea lies between Japan and Russia. Precisely as Germany wanted to cross Belgium to strike France, so Japan wanted to cross Korea to strike Russia. Precisely as Germany guaranteed Belgium's independence if she would allow this, so Japan guaranteed Korea's independence if she would allow it. Precisely as Germany broke the neutrality of Belgium, so Japan ignored her obligations and trampled upon Korea; or rather, Japan's acts were far worse than Germany's, for Korea consented to let Japan use her territory to strike at Russia, and, in spite of this, Japan destroyed Korea.

Precisely as it was the duty of America to protest against the violation of Belgium's neutrality, so it was our duty to protest against Japan's encroachments in Korea. Precisely as the present administration failed to protest in the case of Belgium, so Roosevelt failed to protest against the rapacity of Japan in 1905.

But not only so. The case is far stronger than this. At the moment when Japan was just crouching to spring at the throat of Korea, the emperor of Korea called upon President Roosevelt to keep America's treaty with him—a treaty which held in its first clause the promise that if Korea were endangered by any third party this government would use its good offices to effect an amicable arrangement. Roosevelt refused to read, or even to receive the written message sent to him from the emperor of a friendly power with which we were supposedly on friendly relations. That written message was taken to the state department, but the secretary of state refused to receive it for 48 hours. Meanwhile Japan at the point of the sword had forced her "protectorate" upon Korea. President Roosevelt had hurriedly acknowledged that seizure without a word of warning to the Korean government nor a word to the Korean legation in Washington, and had cabled to our legation to get out of Korea. The state department then offered to see the written message from Korea, and the writer has in his possession a note from the secretary of state saying that the message is "too late." It was there 48 hours before President Roosevelt took action and he knew its contents, for one of his secretaries at the White House told me so with his own lips.

When that written message was handed to the secretary of state he leaned over the table and said to the envoy of the emperor: "Do you want us to get into trouble with Japan?" This he said as Roosevelt's secretary of state, and it shows the cowardly state of mind to which the administration was reduced by the distant possibility of a clash with Japan. We did not dare to assert our treaty rights nor live up to our treaty obligations.

The last person in the world to complain of international timidity is Theodore Roosevelt.

HOMER B. HULBERT.

THE "GENTLE HAZING" OF MR. WILSON

MR. WILSON'S "Reign of Terror" ended the moment Congress asserted itself. We have suddenly discovered that we are after all a Republic. Mr. Wilson regarded the United States as his oyster. Mr. Wilson was sadly mistaken. We observe, not without satisfaction, the "gentle hazing" of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson attempted to terrorize citizens of other than English descent because they resented his subservience to Great Britain. We were branded as traitors by the munition press when we uttered a word of protest against the un-American policies of the Administration. Mr. Wilson had to hear in the Senate and in the House the doctrines which he most contemns. In fact the *Congressional Record* reads like a transcript from THE FATHERLAND. The accusations of Woodrow Wilson against us return upon himself. It is Woodrow Wilson, not we, who must assert his loyalty to the United States.

Mr. Wilson adopted the same methods of "frightfulness" which he attempted to apply to domestic policies, to his negotiations with the Central Powers. Every week precipitated a new crisis, not because of the attitude of the Central Powers, but because of the unreasonable attitude of the Wilson Administration. Austria's reply in the *Ancona* case, Germany's reply in the *Frye* case (withheld for weeks from publication by Mr. Lansing), supplemented by her recent concessions, prove conclusively that every difficulty that presented itself was created by Mr. Wilson. The moment the United States was willing to adopt a reasonable compromise, the moment Germany recognized that our protest to England was honest (in spite of its feebleness), a solution was found for the entire submarine problem. This solution is entirely in accordance with the views expressed in these columns. We have again and again asserted that Germany's submarine campaign as exemplified in the war zone was a reprisal, justified only as such. Germany admits this contention. She insists, however, upon

her right to adopt such reprisals as long as England continues her unlawful blockade. In the Mediterranean Germany is conducting no campaign of reprisal; hence, in that region she subscribes in full to the interpretation of international law that would prevail everywhere except for the piracies of Great Britain.

The entire submarine question is, however, by no means settled, and it cannot be settled, as we pointed out last week, until the American Government obtains from the Allies certain pledges. While Allied merchantment carry guns or attempt to resist search, there can be no safety for American passengers on any ship. Until the President, "gently hazed" by Congress, succeeds in obtaining from the Allies pledges similar to those obtained from the Central Powers, travel under any belligerent flag remains suicidal. Until this is accomplished, we urge Congress to pass a law forbidding travel on belligerent ships. No doubt the munition press will attempt to create new troubles between the United States and the Central Powers, but if the President listens to its siren voice, he will find himself in conflict with the people of the United States. While Congress is in session, and we trust it will remain in session indefinitely, one-man power in Washington is at an end.

For months, with every chicane at the command of unscrupulous politicians, the Democratic and the Republican wings of the British Party have attempted to embroil us with Germany. If they have failed, credit is due mostly to the unceasing labor, to the unfailing diplomatic skill, and the unending patience of Ambassador Bernstorff. For months he conducted an uphill fight against the most powerful forces of crooked politics and crooked finance in this country, and against the hot-heads in his own. That he succeeded in keeping the two countries out of war under those circumstances was a diplomatic triumph comparable to the military victories of Hindenburg. In the future his work will be easier, for Congress will be in session. Henceforth the policy of the United States will no longer be guided entirely by munition makers without conscience and bankers without country, speaking alternately with the voice of Roosevelt or of Wilson.

MR. BRYAN

IT is now clear to all save those who will not see, that Mr. Bryan's act in resigning the Portfolio of State was a timely, well-advised and powerful demonstration which has greatly availed to keep us out of this foreign war.

This inestimable service not alone to our country but to humanity at large, may well compensate Mr. Bryan for the abuse of a section of the press and the depreciation of the fat-headed. He has been long inured to the one and he is wise enough to lightly regard the other:—for neither interested malice nor public ineptitude will have the smallest weight in determining the final judgment of the nation upon the course he pursued.

I am not a blind follower of Mr. Bryan, and with certain pet theories of his—as to prohibition, for example—I find myself in radical disagreement. But I rate him the foremost exponent of true democracy in our country to-day—the greatest living personal force in holding this Republic to its just traditions.

And so regarding the man, I think his resignation was the biggest act of his career, as it was assuredly the bravest in view of the obloquy sure to be encountered. It signalized the bold intuitive genius of the man—and that absolute devotion to principle which has illumined his entire public life. The attempt of his enemies to show a petty or unworthy motive for it has reacted with disgrace upon their own heads.

He saw the war tide rising and threatening to carry the Administration with it. He measured the powerful influences that were seeking to push us into the abyss of war. He estimated the clamor of a stupid or sinister press pretending to voice the sentiment of the whole people. He knew that the conventions of office held him to a certain subordination as well as silence. He realized that he must meet this great public danger in the open as a free man, without party or official trammels. He acted accordingly, and perhaps we shall never fully know how much reason we have to be glad of his decision. I think there is one person who entirely realizes it—the President of the United States!

Mr. Bryan flung himself into the breach with characteristic yet sagacious daring, and instantly, effectively organized the counter-revolution against war, that has dashed the hopes and foiled the plans of the jingoes. It was a brilliant, a masterly, an incomparable piece of work, showing Bryan the patriot and the tactician at his best; and as a public service I believe it cannot well be over-estimated.

Always hated by the press of New York, which has failed to write him down in twenty years of perverse and outrageous depreciation, sounding the full gamut from caricature to calumny,—the rancor of these honest editors, in view of their latest discomfiture at the hands of the Commoner, is scarcely to be realized. The *Sun* and the *Times*, for example, are almost Sadistic in their freshly exacerbated spleen against their old enemy; they clearly extract a voluptuous pleasure from it; nay, they will never have done showing the ugly sore and squirting the pus at their readers! The meanness, the malice, the littleness of the exhibition go to prove that American journalism has not bettered remarkably in character since it was stigmatized by Dickens according to its just deserts.

Mr. Bryan can afford to be magnanimous, to smile on these embittered pressmen—nay, even to pity them. For indeed some of these pens of privilege merely write the thoughts of their employers, and the writers themselves hold very different views.

The glory of having done much to avert the horrors of war from this country by an act of supreme courage and patriotism, will doubtless reconcile Mr. Bryan to these minor irritations. And the deep praise of a grateful nation, of which no malice can deprive him, may well drown in his ear the insect chorus of the malignant press.—By MICHAEL MONAHAN in *The Phoenix*.

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NOTE.—The British Government, since THE FATHERLAND'S exposé of the inhumanity of its action, has permitted the despatch to Germany of one set of Red Cross supplies, asserting, however, that this release does not apply to future shipments. This temporary lifting of the cruel embargo, however, still did not apply to rubber gloves and other rubber implements identified with surgery.

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THE chief events of the last week were a further advance in demand sterling and a further decline in the quotations for German Marks in Wall Street. The English banking group and the pro-English newspapers have been trying to make the most of these two developments. *Naturally, they are seeking to mislead the public in these financial matters as they have been trying to mislead the public for the last seventeen months regarding the war developments.*

The advance in demand sterling is not an indication that British credit is improving. It is the direct result of the desperate move of the British Government in "mobilizing" American securities. England, in other words, is bolstering up exchange by utilizing her last resources, forcing the trust and insurance companies of England to sell their American securities in this market. And England has need to adopt this desperate step, since she is buying hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of war material for herself and her French and Russian allies in this country every month.

But the most important fact is that the decline in German Marks is in no wise an indication of a decline in German credit. There is an extremely light commercial movement between this country and Germany. German interests are buying some supplies in the United States for future delivery, but the main cause of the decline is an attack that is being made by English bankers on the Mark, which they are selling short for the sake of effect. As a matter of fact the decline in the Mark is of no concern and of no consequence to Germany, and means practically no loss to the finances of that country, *since Germans have no debts to pay in New York.*

This fact is of especial interest to those who have invested and are investing in the German and Austrian war loan bonds. The decline in the quotations for exchange rates on Marks in New York affect the prices at which the German and Austrian bonds are sold in this country, *but they do not signify a decline in the value of the bonds themselves.* On the contrary, German bonds in Europe are now selling higher than the issue price, while the Anglo-French bonds in New York are selling at prices nearly four points below the issue price.

I quote the words of Europe's greatest financial genius in this connection, Dr. Karl Helfferich, who said on December 15th:

"The conditions of each successive German loan have improved. The issue price of the 5% type has been 97½, 98½ and 99, respectively, for the three loans."

Since Englishmen are trying to reduce the price of the German Mark in neutral countries, it is all the better for Americans to take advantage of this opportunity, and

obtain the German and Austrian securities at such favorable rates.

German bonds to the amount of a hundred million Marks have been placed in this country, and have been sold in large part through the columns of THE FATHERLAND. In this connection I am permitted to publish the following interesting communication, which was sent to the firm of Zimmermann & Forshay, No. 9 and 11 Wall Street, New York:

Oberlin, O., Dec. 22, 1915.

Messrs. Zimmermann & Forshay,
New York.

Gentlemen:

I enclose my check on N. Y. for $400 for a war loan bond of M. 2,000 @ 5% as per your adv. in FATHERLAND, December 22d.

I wish I could make it 400 million, for Germany is fighting a heroic world's war on behalf of *our country* as well as others —and the mass of our people haven't the intelligence or fairness to know it, while our British President and Cabinet officials hold our Government as a potential ally for our enemy.

Yours, etc., M. T. A.,
Scotch-American.

The Transatlantic Trust Company, which is a depository for the United States Postal System and New York State and City Funds, has done a tremendous business over the holiday season in money remittances to Europe and in the sale of bonds of the Central Powers, which in many instances were sent abroad as Christmas and New Year's gifts. The company's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 1915, is a remarkable showing for an institution completing its third year. The resources show cash and due from banks, $3,772,000; public securities, $717,000; stocks and bonds, $1,006,000, and total resources of $6,382,486.

Excellent investment opportunities in the securities of the Central Powers are offered this week by **Wollenberger & Company,** 105 S. La Salle Street, Chicago; **the State Commercial and Savings Bank,** Chicago, and **A. Wunnenberg,** 42 Cotton Exchange Building, New York.

The Mail Box

W. H., Kokomo, Ind.—I would be pleased to have your reply from the Metropolitan Life people. It is very advisable for you to write to them. Thanks very much for your good wishes.

B., St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life, officially informs us that he has invested three million dollars of the company's funds in the Anglo-French bonds.

He refuses to let us know how many millions he is keeping on deposit with the Morgan syndicate banks, where they are undoubtedly being used in making further loans to England and France. In view of the great decline in the price of these bonds, we have pointed out the situation to the State Insurance Department. Mr. Peabody should certainly be made to resign from the company. I would vote against him at the earliest opportunity and protest vigorously against the action he has taken.

E. B., San Francisco, Cal.—I recommend the Union Trust Company of San Francisco.

W. W., Neppel, Grant County, Wash.—The two institutions, I am pleased to say, have taken no part in the Anglo-French loan.

J. W. S., St. Peter, Minn.—The Savings Bank you mention, to the best of our information, has no connection with the loan.

J. P., Sausalito, Cal.—The Scandinavian-American Bank of Seattle has not taken any share in the war loan.

G. F. D., Sheldon, Ind.—The Boston Insurance Co. you mention is not interested in the war loan.

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ITALY'S ERROR AND PERFIDY HISTORY IS JUDGMENT

By Louis Viereck

(Staff Correspondent of THE FATHERLAND*)*

THE Leipzig publisher, S. Hirzel, has issued a collection entitled "Between War and Peace." One of the pamphlets in that collection, "Italy's Errors and Perfidy," by Oscar Mueller, makes attractive reading indeed and comes out at an opportune moment. Dr. Mueller's essay attempts to explain Italy's marvelous stupidity from her historical and parliamentary conditions, which somewhat accounts for the disgraceful treachery and break of faith of which she is guilty. We quote from the pamphlet:

"Italy is no great power, and it is her tragic fate that she felt bound to act like a great power. Her posing was fatal to her. She gave herself lordly airs whereas in reality she occupies the lowly position for which she is fitted. A pale reflection of Italy's visionary jingoism was her declaration of war on Turkey. Italy's leaders ought to have known that a national war against Austria was bound to turn out a failure, but England made jugglers of Italian statesmen and they pretended to covet colonial territory in Asia Minor.

"From time to time the Roman Cabinet threatens to send troops to France to succor the Allies at the western front. D'Annunzio occasionally flies over Trieste and Triente and floods with aerial manifestoes the two cities which are impregnable to Italian arms. General Porro visits Paris, and the Italian headquarters receives General Joffre. Italy was too feeble-minded to fight by the side of the Central Powers for world supremacy and is now unable to satisfy her petty nationalist interests in the war against her former allies. Austria checks her single-handed; Serbia and Greece suspect her to be a sham-advocate of the rights of smaller nationalities. The Turks regard her as an example of levantine double-tongued diplomacy, and to the Entente Powers Italy is an ally more bothersome than valuable. Entering the fifth month of her warlike adventures, she is abandoned to the brutal egotism of Great Britain. We pity Italy rather than hate her!"

Italian perfidy, it seems to me, hardly deserves our pity. After long months of fighting the "Italia irredenta" at the northeastern border is still unredeemed. The whole world knows by this time that the campaign was a fatal error, a gigantic failure and a treasonable aberration from the honest traditions of a full generation. For many a decade Italy will be powerless to recover from the effects of her military inefficiency, from her heavy losses in human life, money and colonial possessions; dearly purchased Lybia was sacrificed to the Jihad!

The gods first make mad whom they wish to destroy. Owing to a rare favor of circumstance Italy, without a single blow, could have attained her object, the release of Trieste from Austrian territory, the re-

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demption of the Trentino and the district of Gorizia. Italian statesmen have indeed good reason to feel downcast. But the swollenheaded street-politicians who terrorized Rome before the outbreak of the war forced upon the king this criminal war against his former faithful allies.

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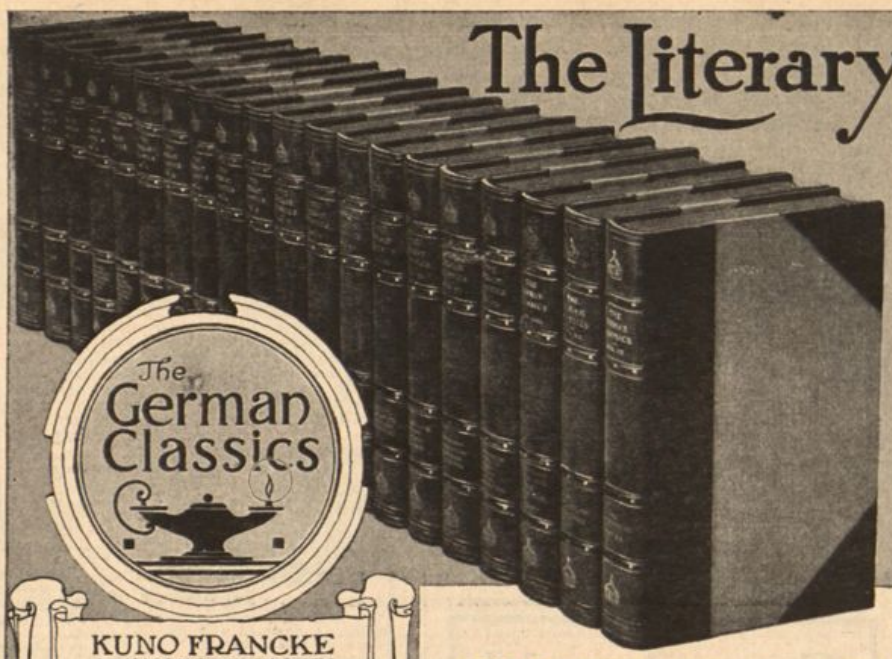

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